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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Deadlock continued in Korean truce talks.*
Mossadegh restored as Iranian Premier amid riots; Intl. Court refused to hear Anglo-Iranian oil case.
Army coup unfriendly to King Farouk staged in Egypt.

Domestic. *"Draft Stevenson" movement gained in Dem. Natl. Convention; North-South split compromised.*
Pres. Truman announced provisional steel-strike settlement.
Truman economic report denied arms drive bankrupting nation.
12 killed in California earthquake.

KOREA

Truce Deadlock Holds. 7 more secret meetings between UN & Communist truce negotiators in Panmunjom produced no apparent progress July 18-24 toward an agreement on exchange of prisoners. Daily meetings were resumed July 18 after a 4-day recess requested by the Reds. [See p. 221L]

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee said July 21 the Chinese Reds were tired of losing men in Korea and wanted to compromise on armistice terms but the North Koreans "appear unwilling" to give in on voluntary repatriation of prisoners. Adm. William M. Fechteler, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, said in Hong Kong July 22 the Reds were "stalling to see if they can get a better bargain." Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols, retiring press spokesman for the UN truce team, said July 22 the Communists had shown that, regardless of nationality, they were "tarred with the same brush." "The enemy has shown repeatedly that he interprets as a sign of weakness any UN Command willingness to reach a reasonable compromise," Nuckols said. "Thus a vicious circle is set up, and every time we yield on a point in hope of reaching an armistice the Reds make additional demands." (Nuckols resumed as public information officer for the Far East AF, was replaced as truce-team spokesman by Lt. Col. Joseph H. Borchert.) [See p. 213E-F]

The Chinese Red radio declared again July 23 that the UN could not force an armistice by applying "military pressure." It warned the Allies they would "have their heads broken" if full-scale warfare broke out again. Another broadcast July 24 said the Reds "absolutely cannot" accept the principle of voluntary return of prisoners and "are determined to fight to the end" to get all prisoners returned. (The *N.Y. Times* reported from New Delhi July 18 that many Indian & British leaders thought the recent U.S. air raids on North Korean hydroelectric centers had caused Red China to break off new truce feelers. The story said Red China had told India shortly before the Yalu bombings it would accept the return of 70,000 UN-held prisoners who were willing to be repatriated and let 100,000 whose attitude was in dispute be moved to a neutral place. The Reds were said to have dropped the offer after the Yalu raids for fear of losing face if they compromised then on truce terms.) [See pp. 221L-M, 205E]

The American Fed. of Labor's Free Trade Union Com. was given credit July 20 for having brought to light on May 23 the fact that Russia advocated voluntary repatriation of prisoners during World War II—a point cited by the UN in the Korean truce talks last month. [See p. 198C]

Clark on Red Buildup. Gen. Mark W. Clark said in a *U.S. News & World Report* interview July 21 that the Reds had increased their ground forces from 500,000 to 1,000,000, their air strength from 1,000 to 2,000 planes in Korea during truce negotiations but could not sustain an offensive for more than 3 weeks. He said the Allies' superior equipment & tactics would overcome the Reds' numerical superiority and the Communists could not move enough supplies to the front to sustain an offensive in the face of UN air attacks. [See pp. 221F-L, 174F-G]

Battle for Western Hill. The UN estimated that the Chinese Reds suffered more than 1,300 casualties July 18-23 during a prolonged battle for a hill west of Chorwon known as "Old Baldy." Its crest was still a no-man's-land under artillery fire from both sides July 24. [See p. 221E-F]

Planes Wreck Osan Depot. 200 Allied planes bombed & strafed an important Red supply depot in Osan, on the Korean east coast south of Wonsan, July 23. UN pilots said 100 storage buildings & barracks were destroyed or damaged. [See p. 221C-E]

U.S. casualties through July 18 totaled 113,363 (19,925 dead), the Defense Dept. reported July 23. [See p. 222C]

Germ War Charges. The Dean of Canterbury repeated from the pulpit of Canterbury (Eng.) Cathedral July 20 his charge that the UN had waged germ warfare on North Korea & Red China. Several Americans in the congregation walked out when he berated "American aggressors." [See p. 221G-K]

Belgium officially denied July 20 a Chinese Red radio charge that Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, had admitted in a letter to Gen. G. Daufresne de la Chevalerie, ex-chief of a Belgian mission in Tokio, that the UN had waged germ warfare [see p. 221M]. Igor Gouzenko, 33, ex-Soviet Embassy official in Ottawa who exposed wartime Red espionage in Canada, said in a letter to UP July 17 the Red germ-war propaganda campaign was "an ominous sign" that Russia planned to launch a war with germ & atomic weapons in 5 years. (Gouzenko, now living in hiding in Canada under an assumed name, was interviewed via exchange of letters carried by Royal Canadian Mounted Police couriers, UP said.) [See p. 205G; Vol. IX, 29F-G]

ROK Pres. Rhee was nominated for reelection by the Liberal Party in a national convention in Taejon July 19. He told the convention he wanted to retire but might accept reelection "if it is demanded by the free will" of the people. [See p. 213M]

EUROPE

East Germans Register. The East German Govt. ordered July 19 that all ex-German Army officers register for possible military service and all persons of 16-65 register for a survey of how East Germany could raise a 375,000-member "defense army" without crippling production. The Red regime also urged July 20 that farmers pool their land in new Agricultural Production Cooperatives, designed to conserve manpower on farms and release some men for military duty. [See p. 222G-H]

Arrest July 18 of Secy. Gen. Herbert Taeschner of the East German Liberal Dem. Party on Red charges of spying and making illegal financial deals with the West was reported by West Berlin Liberals July 20. [See p. 190E-F]

Berlin. The Western Allies increased their jeep patrols in Western sectors of Berlin July 18 to guard against more kidnappings by raiders from East Germany. The Allies did not fully grant a request made by the West Berlin City Council July 17 for assignment of Allied patrols to guard frontiers with the Soviet zone. (West Germany announced plans July 18 to double its present force of 10,000 policemen on the East-West German border. Bonn reported July 17 the Reds were building a barbed-wire fence along the entire 500-mi.-long East-West German frontier.) [See pp. 222H-J, 214G-H, 199B]

West Berlin's anti-Communist railroad union reported July 18 that East German railroad employes who lived in West Berlin had been given the choice of moving to Soviet-zone territory or losing their jobs. The union said 300 out of 3,500 workers affected had been fired for refusing to move. [See p. 199A]

The Lutheran Church reported July 18 that nearly all East German Lutherans planning to attend church meetings in Hannover & Stuttgart (West Germany) late this summer had been denied interzonal passes by the Reds. The Reds refused July 21 to help provide facilities for an East-West German Catholic rally in Berlin next month. [See pp. 235E-J, 151C]

Sweden's proposal that its complaint against Russia over the downing of 2 Swedish planes over the Baltic last month be submitted to an international tribunal was rejected by the USSR July 17 on grounds that the Swedish charges were "completely unfounded." Swedish police said July 17 that Lt. Col. Adam Kornecki, Polish military attaché recently expelled from Sweden, had been caught in the act of photographing Swedish Air Force fields & other military installations. [See p. 206N]

Currency devaluation in France and some other European countries was recommended in a report by financial experts of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation (Marshall Plan) Council made public in Paris July 19. It said countries whose excessively high living costs cannot be reduced by domestic economies should accept devaluation. The experts estimated the French cost-of-living had risen 38% since Apr. 1950 and was 122% of the present U.S. level. Austria's & Iceland's c.o.l. levels were estimated at 136% of the U.S. index, Britain's 105%, Italy's 102%, West Germany's 100%. [See pp. 222L, 191F, 178C-D]

Allied Air Forces Central Europe, commanded by Gen. Lauris Norstad, moved its hq. July 19 to a 100-acre wooded area near Fontainebleau, France. Its 40 buildings housing 2,000 persons were dispersed to minimize destruction in event of an air raid. [See pp. 222L, 214M; Vol. XI, 234P] . . . **André Stil,** editor of the Paris Communist newspaper *l'Humanité,* was ordered released from prison by a Paris court July 18 on grounds that his detention was no longer required to establish the validity of charges against him. He still faced trial on charges of provoking violence & plotting against the French Govt. [See pp. 215F, 166H-J] . . . **Joseph Stalin** granted an interview in Moscow July 17 to Pietro Nenni, Italian Left Socialist leader & World Peace Council deputy chairman who was in Moscow to receive a Stalin Peace Prize, Moscow Radio reported July 18. [See pp. 214J, 140K-L, 126J; Vol. XI, 411J] . . . **Jacques Duclos'** private political notebook, seized when he was arrested May 28, said the French Communist Party was working for the French Army's "certain defeat" in Indo-China, Korea & Tunisia, according to excerpts from the book published July 16 by the Paris newspaper *France-Soir.* The article was accredited to the American agency Intl. News Service. *Le Figaro* also published photographic facsimilies of Duclos' entries July 17. The notebook had been sealed by court order, to be opened only if Duclos stood trial. The Justice Dept. ordered an investigation July 17 of how it was obtained by the press. [See pp. 206M, 166H]

UNITED NATIONS

Reds Lose in ECOSOC. Actions by the UN Economic & Social Council in New York that represented defeats for the Communist bloc: (July 7, July 18) Czech pleas for intervention in Spain's trial & sentencing of 22 trade unionists were rejected; (July 8) the Council approved reports of the Intl. Refugee Org. & the UN High Commissioner for Refugees over Red protests that the West used refugees as "cheap labor" and spies against Russia; (July 9) the Council rejected a Soviet condemnation of "militarized" economies in the U.S. & West Europe; (July 10) recommendations to governments on promotion of international economic stability & full employment were adopted; (July 18) a Polish resolution that the Council itself consider trade union violations instead of referring them to the ILO was defeated.

In debate on ECOSOC's first preliminary survey of world social conditions, Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig of the U.S. said July 14 that Russia, "from a fiscal point of view," was "an ideal place for millionaires" because of low taxes on higher incomes & inheritances. He said living standards were "pitiably low" for the average Russian. Swedish delegate Ernst Michanek said July 15 the report showed "poverty, destitution & unhappiness" in most of the world with housing & food production as the worst deficiencies. Soviet delegate Georgi P. Arkadyev blamed U.S.-British-French monopolies July 16 for miserable living conditions in Latin America & Asia. He said war economy was lowering Western living standards and criticized U.S. education standards & "miserly" U.S. unemployment insurance. [See pp. 207F, 200C]

Tunisia lost its bid for a special Gen. Assembly session on its dispute with France when only 23 affirmative votes (31 were needed) were recorded by July 20, deadline for mail balloting on the request. [See p. 199M] . . . **Italy** was the 19th nation to sign the UN treaty on the status of refugees July 22. It entered reservations to 10 of the 46 articles. [See p. 168C] . . . **Mexico** became the 39th nation to ratify the UN Convention on Genocide July 22. [See p. 119K] . . . **Intl. Bank** listed a total of $1,463,433,000 loan commitments for economic development in 28 countries & territories July 21. Recent loans: $50 million to Australia, $1.3 million to Peru, $25.2 million to Turkey, $37.5 million to Brazil. [See p. 200F] . . . **World Health Org.** reported July 15 that cancer had increased as a listed cause of death in virtually all countries, had more than doubled in the past 50 years. In 1900 many countries listed less than 3% of all deaths as due to cancer; the highest rate was 8%. Today, the report said, few nations have less than 8% of all deaths caused by cancer; most have nearer 10%. [See pp. 167P, 155F-G] . . . **Universal Postal Union** in Brussels July 9 reduced airmail payments on Atlantic and other long-distance routes from $2.86 to $1.91 a ton-mile, maintained the rate of $1.43 a ton-mile for short-distance European airmail, abolished the rate of $2.38 a ton-mile for combined long & short routes (all effective 1953). [See 159L]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Settles Steel Strike. Pres. Truman announced July 24 that the 53-day steel strike had been settled that day at a White House conference between U.S. Steel Corp. Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless & CIO United Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray. Actg. Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman served as mediator of the session which Mr. Truman had ordered July 23 after Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett told him the steel strike was cutting military output by 20% to 30%. The agreement, subject to ratification by union & company groups, gave the steel industry a $5.65-a-ton increase in steel ceiling prices, gave the union a raise of 16¢ an hour plus 5.4¢ hourly in fringe benefits. Steel wages averaged $1.88 an hour before the strike. The settlement terms also provided for a modified union shop. [See p. 225N]

Economic Report. Pres. Truman told Congress in his mid-year Economic Report July 19 that U.S. foreign & domestic security programs "are not even threatening—much less depleting or impairing—the strength of our domestic economy." Total output (in 1951 dollars) rose from a $300 billion annual rate in the 2d quarter of 1950 to almost $340 billion in Apr.-June 1952, he said, an increase greater than that of "all our security programs," which went up in the same period from an annual rate of about $19 billion to $50 billion. The annual rate of after-tax personal incomes for the same period rose $10½ billion, the rate of consumer purchases $5 billion. He predicted that annual output would rise to $440 billion by 1960, national security expenditures to $60-65 billion next year. He also foresaw a $10 billion budget deficit for the current (1953) fiscal year. He reported deliveries of nearly $15 billion worth of military goods & construction for major security programs during the first half of 1952. [See p. 16D-J]

Quits Hospital. Pres. Truman assured reporters that he felt "fine" as he left the Army's Walter Reed Gen. Hospital July 19 after 3 days of medical checkups. [See p. 223A-B]

Legislative Record. Pres. Truman July 21 signed the last of 338 public & 612 private bills passed by the 2d session of the 82d Congress. 9 other bills of this session were vetoed (including the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill, passed over his veto). 4 vetoes were pocket vetoes. Among the last measures signed: Social security benefits increase, July 18 [see p. 218E]; continuation through 1954 of present price support formula for 6 basic crops, July 18 [see p. 218H]; measure continuing subsidies on ship construction, July 18 [see p. 218H]; 2 bills providing for a Delaware River Port Authority and for development of the Philadelphia-Camden, N.J. port area, July 17; measure authorizing Yugoslav-born Dr. Stevan Durovic, discoverer of the alleged

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anti-cancer drug Krebiozen, to remain permanently in the U.S., signed July 18 [see Vol. XI, p. 119M]; legislation preserving citizenship of 2 naturalized Americans serving as rectors (presidents) of 2 German universities (signed July 18): Prof. Werner Hans Richter of U. of Bonn [see Vol. XI, p. 340F] & Prof. Max Horkheimer of Frankfort U. (they must return to the U.S. for permanent residence within 2 years or lose citizenship).

Bars Garlic Import Curb. Pres. Truman overruled the Tariff Comm. for the first time when he rejected July 21 its recommendation that garlic import be restricted to protect California growers. The State Dept. opposed the curb on grounds it would cut Italy's dollar earnings, cause greater Italian need for U.S. aid. Mr. Truman, reporting his action to Congress as required under the 1951 Trade Agreements Extension Act, noted that 4 California farmers who get 90% of their income from products other than garlic grow about 40% of the U.S.' domestically-produced garlic. [See Vol. XI, p. 196J]

Donnelly to Germany. Walter J. Donnelly, 56, U.S. High Comm. for & Amb. to Austria, was appointed High Comm. for Germany by Pres. Truman July 18, effective Aug. 1 [see pp. 182J, 158K-L]. He succeeds John J. McCloy, who submitted his resignation after 3 years in Germany [see p. 190G]. Mr. Truman appointed ex-Dep. Asst. State Secy. Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., 48, Min.-Counselor in Rome, to Donnelly's post in Austria.

Resigned. Milton M. Olander of Owens-Illinois Glass Co. as an industry member of the Wage Stabilization Board July 21 to devote full time to his company. [See Vol. XI, p. 148N]

POLITICS

Democratic Natl. Convention

Nominations. Names of 11 men were put in nomination for President at a session of the Democratic Natl. Convention which stretched from noon July 24 to 1:55 a.m. July 25. The convention had opened in Chicago July 21.

Acknowledged leader in the Democratic Presidential nomination race was Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, the only reluctant candidate among the 11. His lead was lengthened when Thomas J. Gavin, Pres. Truman's alternate as a convention delegate from Missouri, revealed July 24 that Stevenson was the President's choice and that Mr. Truman had instructed him to vote for Stevenson. The White House quickly confirmed this [see pp. 225J, 103J-K]. It was understood, however, that Mr. Truman had originally told Gavin to cast a first-ballot vote for Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, had changed his instructions after Barkley withdrew from the Presidential race. [See p. 232P]

Stevenson, welcoming the convention July 21 as Governor of Illinois, lauded the 20 years of Democratic rule as "the greatest era of economic & social progress in our history." "Where we have erred, let there be no denial," he said. "Self-criticism is the secret weapon of democracy." "But we will never appease," he declared, "nor will we apologize for our leadership in the great events of this critical century."

Stevenson had again tried to remove himself as a Presidential possibility at a supposedly secret caucus of Illinois delegates in Morrison Hotel July 20. But reporters hidden behind a canvas curtain in the caucus room heard the delegates refuse his request not to nominate or vote for him. Stevenson told them: "I have no ambition to be President. I have no desire for the office, mentally, temperamentally or physically." He referred reporters July 22 to Matthew 26:39: "O, my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will but as Thou wilt."

The proposed nominees, in order in which they were named: 1—Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), put in nomination by Sen. Walter F. George (Ga.). 2—Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), by Tenn. Gov. Gordon Browning. 3—Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), by Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.). 4—Sen. William J. Fulbright (Ark.), by Storm Whaley. 5—Mutual Security Admin. W. Averell Harriman, by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (N.Y.). 6—Fed. Security Admin. Oscar R. Ewing, by Erastus Corning 2d, Albany, N.Y. Mayor. 7—Stevenson, jointly by Ind. Gov. Henry F. Schricker & Del. Gov. Elbert N. Carvel. 8—Mich. Gov. G. Mennen Williams, by Sen. Blair Moody (Mich.). 9—Mass. Gov. Paul A. Dever, by Thomas F. Moriarity. 10—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), by Rep. Eugene McCarthy (Minn.). 11—Vice Pres. Barkley, by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.).

2 additional "favorite son" candidates withdrew July 24: Sen. Brien McMahon (Conn.) because of illness, & ex-Sen. Robert J. Bulkley (O.). [See p. 225G-K]

Convention Facts. This was the 31st Democratic Natl. Convention, the 8th in Chicago. It was opened in Intl. Amphitheater at 12 noon July 21 by Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Frank E. McKinney, received the same TV coverage as the Republican Convention [see p. 216B]. 203 of the 1,652 delegates & 322 of the 1,652 alternates were women (a total of 525 women—145 more than at the GOP Convention; the Dem. Natl. Com.'s Women's Div. said that women of voting age outnumbered men of voting age by 49,556,137 to 47,860,228). Nearly 200 delegates & alternates were AFL or CIO officials or members. The 1,652 delegates had a total of 1,230 votes of which 616 were needed to nominate the party's Presidential candidate.

The 30 previous Dem. Conventions nominated 21 Presidential candidates (including Franklin D. Roosevelt 4 times, Grover Cleveland & William J. Bryan 3 times each, Martin Van Buren & Woodrow Wilson twice each). 9 of them were elected for a total of 14 terms. 2 Democrats (FDR & Harry S. Truman) have occupied the White House for nearly 20 years—since 1933. The party, founded by Thomas Jefferson (authorities differ as to founding date, some setting it as early as 1792, some as late as 1801), was originally the Republican Party, but its members were called Democratic-Republicans. By the time Andrew Jackson became President (1829), the name Democratic was standard. The first Dem. Natl. Convention, held in Baltimore in 1832, nominated Jackson for his 2d term. Before him, 4 Democratic-Republicans in a row held the Presidency for a total of 7 terms. [See Vol. VIII, pp. 227F-229K for 30th Dem. Natl. Convention]

'Loyalty' Pledge Dispute. The anti-Truman 16-vote South Carolina, 28-vote Virginia & 20-vote Louisiana delegations won full voting rights at the convention the night of July 24-25.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn, permanent convention chairman, had ruled July 24 that they had forfeited their 64 votes by refusing to take a compromise party "loyalty" pledge which had been adopted by convention voice vote July 21. His ruling was overturned by vote of the convention—the solution Rayburn apparently wanted to end North-South strife in the convention.

Virginia, first to win its vote back, was seated by a 615-529 vote of the convention late July 24 after many states which originally voted against Virginia changed their votes to pro-Virginia ones before the final talley. South Carolina & Louisiana were seated by voice vote early July 25. The South Carolina delegation had voted to bolt the convention July 23 in protest over the pledge but then decided to stay when the Virginia & Louisiana delegates refused to join the bolt.

The seating of the 3 Southern delegations was a defeat for Harriman & Kefauver backers, a victory for "unity" forces supporting Stevenson. During argument on the pledge July 24, Sen. Russell Long bucked Gov. Robert F. Kennon, head of the Louisiana delegation, by supporting the pledge. Rayburn ruled that Long & a handful of backers had qualified for their seats by taking the pledge and were therefore entitled to cast Louisiana's full 20 votes. They voted in favor of seating Virginia.

The pledge, also called a "majority rule" pledge, had been proposed by Sen. Blair Moody (Mich.) to reduce the effect of a possible Dixiecrat bolt. It required each delegation to agree to "exert every honorable means" to get the names of the party's Presidential & Vice Presidential nominees on its state's Democratic ballot. Delegations which refused the pledge would not be seated. The pledge, originally approved by the Dem. Natl. Com. July 19, was modified July 22 after Southern delegates protested that state laws or state party rules prohibited such a commitment. The compromise, "for this convention only," said the commitment "shall not be in contravention of" state laws or party regulations. Va. Gov. John S. Battle, delivering the argument which won restoration of his state's vote, emphasized July 24 that Virginia state law assured the party's nominees a place on the state's Democratic ballot. Leaders of the Virginia, South Carolina (Gov. James F. Byrnes) & Louisiana delegations denied opposing the pledge through any hope of putting Dixiecrat or Republican nominees on their state Democratic ballots. They insisted that they rejected the pledge only as a matter of principle in accordance with state law or party rule.

A voice vote of the convention July 23 seated 2 anti-Truman "regular" delegations from the South—the 52-vote Texas contingent headed by Gov. Allan Shivers & the 18-vote Mississippi group headed by Gov. Hugh L. White. Their seating had been approved by the Democratic Natl. Com. July 19 & the Credentials Com. July 22-23 over protests of Kefauver & Harriman backers who favored "loyalist" delegations headed by ex-Rep. Maury Maverick of Texas & Mrs. John Clark, Mississippi Natl. Committeewoman [see pp. 152P, 145H]. Prior to seating of the "regulars," all sides agreed to a "fair play" rule proposed by Kefauver July 19 under which temporarily-seated delegations

(approved by committee only) would not vote on the seating of other contested delegations until their own seats were made permanent by the convention. (The GOP Natl. Convention had also adopted this principle.) [See p. 215N]

Platform. An 8,500-word platform containing weak compromise civil rights & anti-filibuster planks was adopted by voice vote of the convention shortly after 1 a.m. July 24. Many Southern delegates, however, still considered the rights & filibuster provisions too strong and shouted "No!" on the vote. The Georgia & Mississippi delegations insisted that their "No" votes be recorded. Highlights of the platform:

PREAMBLE. For 20 years, under FDR & Harry S. Truman, the U.S. has moved along a road which led it "to world leadership in the cause of freedom." "We will not retreat one inch along that road."

"Democratic Party policies & programs rescued American business from total collapse," from economic evils "which prevailed under the last Republican administration." "Today there are more than 4 million operating business enterprises . . . over 1,000,000 more than . . . in 1932." 1932's corporate losses exceeded $3 billion; 1951's after-tax corporate profits were $18 billion. "Unemployment is now less than 3% of the labor force, compared with almost 25% in 1932. Trade-union membership has reached . . . 16 million"—"more than 5 times the total of 1932."

The party "exposed & punished those who would corrupt the integrity of the public service, and it has always championed honesty & morality in Govt." Pres. Truman's loyalty program "has served effectively to prevent infiltration by subversive elements and to protect honest & loyal public servants against unfounded & malicious attacks." "We commend . . . Congressional committees which . . . have exposed dereliction in public service, and we pledge our support to a continuation of such" inquiries.

The party "worked constantly for peace—lasting peace . . . with honor, freedom, justice & security for all nations." Its return to power in 1933 ended "a tragic era of isolationism fostered by Republican administrations which . . . rejected the golden opportunity . . . for collective action to secure the peace." "This folly contributed to the 2d world war."

FOREIGN POLICY. "We pledge our unremitting efforts to avert another world war . . . Peace & security can be safeguarded if America does not deviate from the practical & successful policies developed under Democratic leadership since the close of World War II."

Peace & Natl. Security. "We will continue our efforts to strengthen" & improve the UN. "We urge continued effort . . . to bring about a fair & effective peace settlement in Korea." The party will insist on "strong, balanced defense forces"—"land, sea & air." It will back expansion of military & civil defense forces and "reject the defeatist view of those who say we cannot afford the expense & effort necessary to defend ourselves." "We express our full confidence in the Joint Chiefs of Staff." "We reject the ridiculous notices" of those who would have the U.S. "face the aggressors alone." "This nation needs strong allies." "We encourage the economic & political unity of free Europe . . . We hail the Schuman plan." "We welcome the German Fed. Republic into the company of free nations" and will "do everything we can by peaceful means to overcome the Kremlin's obstruction" of German unity.

Soviet. "We will not abandon the once-free peoples of Central & Eastern Europe . . . now under the Kremlin's tyranny." The U.S. should declare genocide "an international crime in . . . peace as well as war." "We look forward to" liberation of Soviet satellites and will expand "Voice of America programs "for penetration of the Iron Curtain, bringing truth & hope to all . . . subjugated by the Soviet empire."

Middle East & Asia. "We favor . . . integrated security arrangements for the Middle East." "We pledge continued assistance to Israel" and aid to the Arab states and encourage settlement of their dispute. "We pledge continuing support for . . . India & Pakistan in their efforts to create a better life for their people and build strong democratic governments . . . secure against . . . Communist subversion." "We welcome free Japan as a friendly neighbor & an ally." U.S. aid to Natl. Chinese Govt. on Formosa "strengthened that vital outpost . . . and will be continued."

Refugees & Immigration. "We pledge continued cooperation with other free nations to solve" the "problem of refugees from Communism & overpopulation." "We pledge continued aid to refugees from Communism & the enactment of Pres. Truman's proposals for legislation in this field." "We pledge continuing revision of our immigration & naturalization laws to [end] unjust & unfair practices against national groups." "We will eliminate distinctions between native born & naturalized citizens."

Other Foreign Policies. "America always stands prepared to join in a workable system for foolproof inspection & limitation of all armaments, including atomic weapons." The Point 4 program "will go forward as rapidly as possible." The party "reaffirms the Wilsonian principle of the right of national self-determination" and will aid "all peoples in the peaceful & orderly achievement" of such "legitimate aspirations." "We vigorously oppose" plans to weaken the reciprocal trade program.

DOMESTIC POLICY. "We shall strive to redress the injury done to the American people . . . by the weakening amendments which the Republicans . . . have forced into our anti-inflation laws. We pledge continuation of workable controls so long as the emergency requires . . . We strongly urge continued federal rent control in critical defense areas & . . . other localities" short of "adequate housing at reasonable prices."

Govt. Finance. In 6 years since V-J day, "our fiscal policy has produced a $4 billion budget surplus . . . reduced the public debt $17 billion from the postwar peak." "The policies which have been followed have given us the greatest prosperity in our history. Sustained economic expansion has provided the funds . . . to finance our defense and has still left our people with record high consumer incomes & business with a record volume of investment. Employment & personal incomes are at record levels. Never have Americans enjoyed a higher standard of living and saved more." "We oppose a federal general sales tax." "As rapidly as defense requirements permit, we favor reducing taxes . . . But we will not imperil . . . security by . . . reckless promises to reduce taxes." "The great bulk of our national budget consists of obligations . . . for defense . . . We pledge . . . review of our expenditures . . . to reduce them as much as possible."

Agriculture. Conservation programs "must be continued & expanded." Basic crops will be supported at "not less than 90% of parity." The platform urged price supports for other farm commodities & perishable products, pledged retention of the agricultural adjustment programs (covering production) & provision of storage facilities. It urged expansion of agricultural research & educational programs, reduction of trade barriers to increase domestic & foreign markets for farm products, continuation of farm credit programs, expansion of crop insurance, extension of rural electrification, support of cooperatives & family farms.

Labor. "We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act," efforts for "improved fair labor standards" of "minimum wages, hours & protection to workers." "We believe in equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, and we urge legislation to make that principle effective."

Business. The platform urged aid to small business against monopoly, "equal opportunity" for small business "to participate in Govt. contracts." It backed "vigorous enforcement" of anti-trust laws, aid to airlines, "fair, nondiscriminatory freight rates." It pledged highway & harbor development, support of "an adequate merchant marine."

Resources. The platform pledged continuation of the Roosevelt & Truman Admin. programs to develop natural resources and protect them from "destructive monopoly & exploitation." It backed "unified regional development" of resources, citing the TVA as a model. It urged opening of Western phosphate rock deposits for fertilizer production, pledged encouragement of exploration & development of mineral & fuel sources, strengthening of the stockpiling program, research in conservation & better utilization of fishery resources.

Atomic Energy. ". . . We pledge ourselves (1) to maintain vigorous & non-partisan civilian administrations . . . (2) to promote the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes . . . (3) to build all the atomic & hydrogen firepower needed to defend our country, deter aggression, and promote world peace; (4) to exert every effort to bring about bonafide international control & inspection of all atomic weapons."

Social Security. "We favor further strengthening of old age & survivors insurance . . . increasing benefits, extending them to more people and lowering the retirement age for women . . . elimination of the work clause." "We favor a stronger system of unemployment insurance, with broader coverage . . . increased benefits including an allowance for dependents . . ."

Health. "We also advocate a resolute attack on the heavy financial hazards of serious illness . . . Costs of medical care have grown to be prohibitive for many millions of people. We commend Pres. Truman for establishing the . . . Comm. on Health Needs . . . to seek an acceptable solution . . ."

Housing. "We pledge ourselves" to fulfill the current housing programs. "We deplore the efforts of special interests . . . to destroy those programs." "We pledge . . . additional legislation to promote housing required for defense workers, middle-income families, aged persons & migratory farm laborers . . . special housing aids to veterans & their families."

Education. "We urge that federal contributions be made available to state & local units which adhere to basic minimum standards. The Fed. Govt. should not dictate or control educational policy."

Govt. "During the present Democratic Admin., more reorganization has been accomplished than by all its predecessors. We pledge . . . continuing reorganization." "We deplore & condemn smear attacks upon . . . our federal workers." "We will use every proper means to eliminate pressure by private interests seeking undeserved favors from the Govt."

Elections. "We advocate new legislation to provide effective regulation & full disclosure of campaign expenditures in [federal] elections." "We recommend . . . a nonpartisan study of possible improvements in the methods of nominating & electing Presidents and in the laws relating to Presidential succession. Special attention should be given to . . . assuring the widest possible public participation in Presidential nominations."

Equal Rights. "We recommend & endorse for submission to Congress a Constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women."

Statehood. "We . . . urge immediate statehood" for Alaska & Hawaii.

Self-Govt. "We favor increased self-govt. for the Virgin Islands & other . . . territories & the trust territory of the Pacific . . . immediate [Dist. of Columbia] home rule & ultimate national representation."

Indians. Indians "should be completely integrated into the . . . life of the nation." "We shall move to secure the prompt final settlement of Indian claims and to remove restrictions on the rights of Indians . . . to handle their own fiscal affairs. We favor the repeal of all [restrictions] that deny to Indians rights or privileges held by citizens generally."

Filibusters. "We urge . . . action . . . to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house."

Civil Rights. "We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin." "This task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires . . . action by state & local govts. It also requires federal action. The Fed. Govt. must . . . exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution." "We favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone: (1) the right of equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to security of persons; (3) the right to full & equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints . . ." [See pp. 216L-217K for Republican platform, Vol. VIII, 236K-237B for 1948 Democratic platform]

Barkley Withdraws. Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, 74, arrived in Chicago July 18 to battle for the Presidential nomination, quit the race July 21 after AFL and CIO leaders told him at breakfast earlier that day that they opposed him as too old. Barkley's bitter withdrawal statement denounced "self-anointed political labor leaders" who "admitted to me that weeks ago they committed themselves to a program & to candidates . . . which would give them greater control of the machinery & policies of the Democratic Party." As a result, "leaders of certain large delegations who have been encouraging my candidacy" withdrew support. The labor leaders had publicly revealed their decision July 20. AFL Vice Pres. George M. Harrison said Barkley had "a good labor record" but might attract "reactionary" elements.

United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis denounced the union leaders involved July 22 for engaging in "small-time politi-

cal intrigue with other candidates." He accused one of them, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO United Auto Workers, of "practicing some of the techniques in which he became proficient during his sojourn in Soviet Russia." Russell charged July 22 that Barkley was "stricken down because certain selfish leaders have found other candidates who will be more completely pliable to their will." (Ex-Dem. Natl. Chrmn. James A. Farley had indorsed Barkley July 20.) [See p. 225K]

Barkley's Address. Barkley won the greatest spontaneous ovation of the convention when he appeared before it July 23 to defend the party's record and pledge to continue fighting for its ideals even though he may "retire into the shades & shadows of private life." The delegates & galleries cheered him for 22 minutes before he spoke, gave him an even longer demonstration when he finished. He derided Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's declaration, in his acceptance speech as GOP Presidential nominee, that he would lead the Republicans in a "crusade." The Democrats, Barkley said, have been crusading for 20 years "to make our life happier & fuller & freer" and "to bring peace & hope & cooperation among the nations & the peoples of the world." He told of celebrating his 74th birthday in Korea. "It was the last birthday I've ever had but it is not the last one I'll ever have by a number of years." [See p. 231D]

Keynote Address. Mass. Gov. Paul A. Dever, delivering the keynote address the evening of July 21, lauded Democratic achievements and castigated Republican "dinosaurs of political thought" who, in their convention, stressed "a note that the present global struggle can be ended victoriously with lower taxes, fewer soldiers & no allies." In choosing Gen. Eisenhower as GOP Presidential nominee, "the selfish opportunists" of the Republican Party "placed victory over sincerity," Dever charged. "They hoped to capitalize on the military exploits of a good general [but political "novice"] whose fame as a wartime commander was achieved as a lieutenant of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and whose reputation in the rearmament of Europe was developed as the deputy of Harry S. Truman." [See p. 153B]

Other Speeches. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, greeted with a 20-min. ovation July 22, urged continued support of the UN. She conceded that the UN was "not a cure-all." But without it, "our country would walk alone, ruled by fear instead of confidence & hope." "To weaken or hamstring" the UN, she said, "would be to condemn ourselves to endless struggle for survival in a jungle world." She denied that the UN would create "divided loyalties," pointing out that "we begin life with loyalty only to our parents" but, "as we grow," develop loyalties to wives, children, friends, community, state & nation. She said "we cannot hurry . . . peace [in Korea] until the Communists agree to honest terms." She quoted from a speech prepared by FDR which he did not live to deliver: "Today science has brought all the different quarters of the globe so closely together that it is impossible to isolate them . . . If civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships, the ability of all peoples . . . to live together . . . in the same world, at peace." [See p. 192C]

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), vigorously defending Admin. action in Korea, said July 21 that U.S. withdrawal from Korea before the Reds attacked was recommended by Gen. Eisenhower, the GOP Presidential nominee; by John Foster Dulles, chief architect of the Republican platform's foreign policy plank, and by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Douglas derided charges that the Korean struggle was "Truman's war." Except for the U.S.-UN stand in Korea, the Communists would have been able first to overcome Japan and eventually all Asia, he said. Douglas quoted a statement by MacArthur that Pres. Truman's decision in Korea "lighted into a flame a lamp of hope throughout Asia" and "marked for the Far East the focal & turning point in this area struggle for freedom." [See pp. 163D, 137F, 128H]

Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Amb. to Denmark, told the convention July 22 that "the leadership of our Govt. & Pres. Truman" caused the "decline of communism in Europe." She insisted, however, that "no amount of American aid—none of our programs—could have succeeded without the continuous support & cooperation of our friends abroad." [See Vol. XI, p. 318M]

Other Convention speakers on a "Ladies Day" program July 22: U.S. Treasurer Georgia Neese Clark, Amb.-to-Luxembourg Perle Mesta, Natl. Com. Vice-Chrmn. India Edwards. Sen William Benton (Conn.) assailed Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) in a convention speech July 22, warned the Democrats that McCarthy could become "chairman of the powerful Senate Investigations Com." in event of a GOP victory this year. [See p. 216J-K]

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), taking over as permanent convention chairman July 23, charged that the Republicans nominated Eisenhower as a front for "old" ideas & policies. Rejecting GOP foreign policies, he warned that "many a war has been precipitated by recklessness," "many a war . . . prevented by patience." "What American," he asked, "would recklessly run the risk of precipitating World War III . . . if there were other means [to] deter the enemy while pursuing peace?" [See 217L-M]

Committee Heads. Chairmen & co-chairmen of convention committees chosen by the Democratic Natl. Com.: Credentials—Calvin Rawlings of Utah, Lucia M. Cormier of Me. Platform & Resolutions—Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.), Mrs. Florence M. Lynch of Ia. Permanent Org.—Okla. Gov. Johnston Murray, Mrs. Thelma Parkinson Sharp of N.J. Rules & Order of Business—Sen. Blair Moody (Mich.), Mrs. Julia L. Crews of N.Y.

Other Developments

Adams Heads Eisenhower Staff. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed N.H. Gov. Sherman Adams July 22 as "chief of staff" of his personal campaign setup. Adams took a 3-mo. unpaid leave of absence from his gubernatorial post starting Aug. 1, and State Senate Pres. Blaylock Atherton of Nashua was scheduled to be Actg. Governor. [See p. 225D; Vol. XI, 326D]

'Ike' a Civilian. Eisenhower's resignation from the Army was accepted July 18. [See p. 225E-F]

Underwood Rival Quits. Renomination of Sen. Tom R. Underwood (D., Ky.) was clinched by withdrawal July 18 of the Rev. James L. Delk, his sole opponent in the Aug. 2 primary. The only Republican candidate in Kentucky's Senatorial primary: ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper. [See p. 30P; Vol. IX, 125K]

Farrell Dobbs, chairman of the Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyists), was chosen his party's Presidential nominee (announced July 20). [See Vol. IX, p. 38P; VII, 340N, 212A]

ARMED FORCES

'Flying Saucer' Reports Scanned. The Air Force disclosed July 21 that flying saucer-like "objects" had been picked up on radar screens near Washington and their source was being investigated. The AF reported July 17 a new wave of reports (60 in 2 weeks) of "flying saucers" over the U.S. It said the reports were twice as numerous as last year and many came from responsible persons. Many such incidents were reported the nights of July 21 & 22 along the east coast from Virginia to Maine. [See Vol. XI, 293L]

Atomic Expansion. Contracts were awarded by the Atomic Energy Comm. July 21 for expansion of gaseous diffusion plants in Oak Ridge, Tenn. & Paducah, Ky. to produce more uranium-235 for production of Army, Navy & AF atomic weapons. Cost: $959 million. The Navy announced July 19 that a 2d atomic-powered submarine would be built at the Electric Boat plant in Groton, Conn., where the *Nautilus* was under construction. [See pp. 217P, 193P]

Waste Probes. The Senate Preparedness (Johnson) Subcom. recommended July 6 in its 40th report that a group of "eminent" citizens be named to help the armed forces reduce their "chair corps" of noncombatants. The House Exec. Expenditures (Hardy) Subcom. said June 27 it had blocked AF plans to build $80 million worth of dormitories which would be useless because airmen for whom they were intended would be married men living off air bases. [See pp. 210E, 64K]

Draft. The Defense Dept. asked Selective Service July 10 to draft 355 doctors & dentists for the Army & AF in September. Selective Service said July 15 that 3 physicians & 12 dentists had been drafted as enlisted men by June 1. [See p. 210M]

Conscientious objectors eligible for the draft were being processed for 24-mo. terms of duty in civilian work with Federal, state or local agencies or non-profit organizations in lieu of military duty, Selective Service said July 11. It reported that 775 out of 7,658 listed conscientious objectors had been accepted for civilian duty through June 1. [See p. 55H-J]

Supercarrier sister ship to the 60,000-ton *Forrestal* will be built in the N.Y. Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn, the Navy announced July 19. [See p. 226B] . . . **Soviet planes** have been scouting the Alaskan coastline, the Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs charged July 14. [See p. 210J] . . . **New cigar-shaped bombs** designed for the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics by Douglas Aircraft will permit planes carrying them on the outside to increase their speed by 50 mph., the Navy reported July 13. [See p. 226C] . . . **Gold Star Wives of Amer.** elected Mrs. Margaret Dahlmeir of Minneapolis as president in a convention in Chicago July 6. [See Vol. XI, p. 273J] . . . **Reserve Officers Assn.** elected Navy Capt. Robert G. Burke of New York as president

at its convention in San Antonio, Tex., July 12. [See Vol. X, p. 145J] . . . "Fear of flying" has caused 86 officers' separation from service the past 3 months, the AF Air Training Command reported July 9. [See p. 177F]

GENERAL

Canada Applies for Seaway Dam. Canada made formal application to the Intl. (U.S.-Canadian) Joint Comm. in Toronto July 23 for permission to build a $400-600 million, 2.2 million-hp. hydroelectric power project at Barnhart Island on the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall, Ont. & Massena, N.Y. The Canadian Govt. said it intended to proceed with plans for the St. Lawrence Seaway (a channel 27 ft. deep to permit ocean-going vessels to reach the Great Lakes) and the dam would not interfere. U.S. Govt. approval of the power project was given in a note to Canada June 30. (Pres. Truman July 1 made a futile "11th hour" appeal for approval of the Seaway by the U.S. Senate, which had tabled the proposal for this year.) [See p. 194D]

Social Security. A survey by Social Security Comm. Arthur J. Altmeyer indicated that 4.5 million Americans receiving old-age & survivors' insurance payments had little or no other retirement income, Fed. Security Admin. Oscar R. Ewing reported July 20. One old-age insurance beneficiary in every 8 questioned had an independent income of $50 or more, the survey showed. [See p. 218E] . . . Louisiana laws to make public welfare rolls public and forbid final actions by public bodies in closed meetings were signed by Gov. Robert Kennon July 12. Louisiana had 170,000 persons—about 1/12 of its population—on welfare rolls. [See p. 128K] . . . The requirement that housewives collect Social Security taxes from domestic help was upheld by Fed. Judge William H. Atwell in Dallas June 30 when he rejected a suit by Mrs. Carolyn Abney of Marshall, Tex. for return of $12.57 the Govt. had seized from her bank account. [See Vol. XI, p. 255F-G]

Lawyers. Creation of a standard bar examination to be administered on a national basis was recommended in an American Bar Assn. Survey of the Legal Profession published in San Francisco July 6. The Association said most bar examinations administered by states were "woefully inadequate." [See Vol. XI, p. 77G]

Natl. Red Cross convention in Cleveland June 23-25 recommended that Congress increase the present $4 million-a-year budget for disaster relief and establish a disaster reserve fund to eliminate the necessity for special fundraising drives when emergencies such as this year's midwestern floods arise. [See pp. 185L, 119M] . . . **Texas City** 1947 disaster victims lost on a claim for $360 million damages from the Govt. when a U.S. Appeals Court in New Orleans ruled June 10 that the Govt. was not responsible for the disaster. The ruling upset an earlier one by Fed. Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston that held the Govt. responsible. Largest claim among those filed by 8,485 plaintiffs: Monsanto Chemical Co.'s for $50 million. [See Vol. X, p. 20J] . . . **U.S. population** distribution reported by Census Bureau June 8 on basis of 1950 census: city populations totaled 96,467,686, rural 54,229,675. [See p. 129G] . . . **Ku Klux Klan** in Florida has formed an "American Confederate Army" to "uphold our Constitutional rights" and fight if necessary against attempts by the U.S. Supreme Court or other agencies to ban racial segregation in Florida, Klan leader Bill Hendrix announced in Tallahassee July 15. [See p. 60K] . . . **New Jersey** Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll's vetos of bills to hold a referendum on legalizing bingo games and to grant professional status to chiropractors were let stand as the state legislature adjourned its 1952 session in Trenton July 9. Driscoll held that the referendum measure might aid racketeers as well as charitable sponsors of bingo. [See p. 202E; Vol. XI, 253P] . . . **Puerto Rican** Constitutional Assembly July 10 approved the territory's new Constitution as signed by Pres. Truman. It will be submitted to a referendum Nov. 4. [See p. 209A]

Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report disbanded in Washington July 6. It reported that 70% of the Hoover Comm.'s recommendations on Govt. reorganization had been adopted and would save the U.S. $4 billion a year. Ex-Pres. Herbert C. Hoover said June 3 a new commission similar to the one he headed was needed to study "new problems of organization" that had developed during an annual budget increase from $40 billion to $90 billion the past 6 years. [See pp. 194G, 56F] . . . **American Samoa** Governor appointed by Interior Secy. Oscar Chapman July 21: John C. Elliott of Alhambra, Calif., acting Governor. [See p. 200L] . . . **Mrs. Marianna von Moltke,** 54, surrendered in Detroit July 21 to serve the remaining 6 months of a 4-yr. prison sentence for espionage in 1943. [See p. 129F]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Austria. The Austrian Parliament adopted laws July 18 to restore property & civil rights to 28,000 ex-Nazi noncommissioned officers & party members up to the rank of cell leader, property rights only to 6,000 others rated as major Nazi offenders. Another measure lifted a 3-yr. freeze on promotions & pay raises for 30,000 public officials who were minor Nazis. International & many national Jewish organizations protested passage of the bills. [See p. 158K] . . . The Austrian Parliament annulled July 16 a U.S.-opposed law that prevented a businessman from opening a new store without the approval of his competitors. U.S. occupation authorities had hinted they might cut off economic aid to Austria if it kept what Americans regarded as a restriction of free trade. [See pp. 206G-H, 195P, 182J] . . . Russia's reopening of the Danube to Austrian boats in the Soviet zone took effect July 12 but the Reds refused to let American, British or French tourists take excursion trips in Soviet-occupied territory. [See p. 199F]

Canada. Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis' Union Nationale Govt. was returned for a 3d consecutive term in provincial elections July 16. The Union Nationale Party won 68 of 92 legislative seats as against 82 won in 1948. Liberals took 23 seats as against 8 in 1948. Independents maintained their one seat, Nationalists lost their one. A series of election-day fights was reported in Montreal. [See Vol. VIII, p. 246K] . . . A 97-day strike ended July 7 when 6,000 members of the AFL United Textile Workers of America returned to work in plants of the Dominion Textile Co. in Montreal & Valleyfield, Que. An agreement providing an 11¢ hourly pay increase and other benefits was signed July 5. [See p. 169F] . . . Lifting of general embargoes on interprovincial livestock trade, enforced because of a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, was reported July 11 by the Canadian Press. [See p. 73N] . . . Canada's population in the year ended June 1 increased an estimated 421,000, bringing the total to 14,430,000, it was reported in Ottawa July 21. [See p. 122M] . . . A Montreal ordinance requiring all retail stores to close on 4 Roman Catholic holy days was declared illegal by the Superior Court June 17. [See p. 171N] . . . A Canadian-U.S. treaty for extradition of "stockateers" (investment swindlers) was ratified July 18. [See p. 104H] . . . Revenue Min. J. J. McCann said July 4 private television outlets could not operate in Canada before Canadian Broadcasting Corp. stations were set up in each province. [See p. 195H] . . . The Canadian Parliament at Ottawa adjourned July 4 until Nov. 20. The session began Feb. 28, was marked by the passage of a record peacetime budget of $4.5 billion, of which $2.25 billion was for defense. [See p. 113L]

Egypt. A military coup July 23 headed by Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib Bey, 51, said to be a foe of King Farouk's political policies & advisors, forced the resignation of Premier Ahmed Naguib el Hilaili Pasha and appointment of ex-Premier Aly Maher Pasha as Hilaili's successor. Naguib Bey proclaimed himself Army Commander in Chief in place of Gen. El Ferik Mohammed Haidar Pasha, sent troops to surround the Royal Palace & Govt. buildings in Cairo. 20 high-ranking officers were arrested. Farouk was reported at liberty at the summer palace in Alexandria. Hilaili Pasha, who was Premier Mar. 1-June 28, had been back in the Premiership only one day as successor to Hussein Sirry Pasha, who resigned July 20.

Immediate cause of the Army uprising was believed to be Farouk's refusal to approve appointment of Naguib Bey as War Minister in Hilaili's Cabinet. Naguib Bey said in a nationwide broadcast July 23 the coup was designed to eliminate from the Govt. corruption & bribery, "the main reasons for our failure in the Palestine War" and for "troubles in Egypt's political & economic life." His choice for Premier, Maher Pasha, an independent ex-Wafdist and crusader against graft in the Govt., was Premier Jan. 27-Mar. 1 following Cairo riots that caused the downfall of Mustapha el Nahas Pasha's regime [see p. 29M]. Naguib was little known outside of military circles. A professional soldier, he was a hero wounded 3 times in the Palestine War in 1948, later became a general and commander of the Infantry Training School. [See p. 221A-B]

France. The Finance Ministry announced July 15 that 1951 payments for the French currency area showed an adverse balance

of $1.058 billion, compared to $238 million in 1950. The dollar deficit was $534 million; the European Payments Union deficit was $522 million. Exports were valued at $2,496,419,000, imports at $3,266,688,000. Tourists in France in 1951 spent $189,992,000 ($61 million from U.S. visitors); Frenchmen abroad spent $112,709,000. The quota for foreign motion pictures allowed into France was cut 20% (from 186 a year to 138) effective until June 30, 1953, it was announced July 18. [See p. 162J; Vol. XI, 191M] . . . The Natl. Assembly approved July 3 a $107,708,900 5-year project for the development of peacetime uses of atomic energy. [See Vol. XI, p. 134B]

Gen. Charles de Gaulle said July 16 his Reunion of the French Peoples party was "purer, more coherent" since the bolt of 30 pro-Pinay deputies. The de Gaulle dissidents formed the Independent Group of Republican & Social Action July 11, elected Edmond Barrachin as president. [See p. 219C] . . . Mohammed Masmoudi, Tunisian Nationalist leader in Paris, was ordered July 9 to leave France within 3 days because his presence tended to "compromise public order." [See p. 191M] . . . Le Corbusier's "Radiant City" apartment house in Marseille opened July 11.

Iran. After 3 days of nationwide rioting in which 300-500 deaths were reported, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh was recalled July 22 to serve as Iranian Premier. He received a 61-3 Parliamentary vote of support, was named War Minister and given complete control of the army. He had resigned July 17 because the Shah refused to grant him control of the army.

Ahmad Ghavam es Sultaneh, who succeeded Mossadegh July 17, resigned July 21 and went into hiding to escape Teheran mobs which demanded his death as a traitor and "servant of the British." Frontier police were ordered not to permit him to leave Iran and to arrest him on sight as a traitor.

Anti-Ghavam demonstrations began with his appointment and increased July 18 when he pledged to settle the British-Iranian oil dispute. He said Mossadegh had mishandled the oil affair and let a dispute with a British company become an unnecessary dispute with the British Govt. Army troops were called out July 19 but failed to quell the mobs despite arrests estimated at 624 by July 20. After Ghavam's resignation, cheering Nationalists marched to the home of Dr. Mossadegh who told them: "Your sacrifice today has saved my country. I wish I had been killed instead of so many innocent persons."

New demonstrations were touched off July 22 when the Intl. Court in The Hague upheld Mossadegh in deciding, 9-5, it lacked jurisdiction in the British-Iranian oil dispute because it did not qualify as a dispute between 2 governments [see p. 191P]. Nationalists & Communists, who had demonstrated at the British Embassy July 21, beat and stoned a U.S. army officer in Teheran July 24. Red-led mobs rioted outside American economic assistance offices throughout Iran. U.S. Amb. Loy Henderson closed the Point 4 offices July 24, instructed Americans to remain indoors. [See p. 226F]

West Germany. The West German Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) voted 194-140 (7 abstentions, 50 absentees) July 19 for final passage of a "codetermination" bill giving workers ⅓, owners & management ⅔ of the seats on boards of directors of most large private companies. Organized labor wanted 50% representation, which they already had in the coal & steel industries, plus codetermination in publicly-owned enterprises. The West German Trade Union Fed. denounced the new measure July 22 and promised to use "every democratic means" to have it amended. (Sporadic strikes against the bill in May were called off pending negotiations between Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & labor leaders, who failed to reach an agreement.) The bill passed July 19 called for ⅓ codetermination in private industries (other than coal & steel) having more than 500 workers. Newspapers, public utilities & civil services were exempted. [See Vol. XI, p. 115M-N] . . . The Bundesrat (upper house) completed West German Parliamentary action July 18 on a bill to grant damage payments, pensions & loans to 15 million persons who suffered financial losses through wartime expulsions, war damage and the 10-1 West German currency devaluation of 1948. The "equalization of burdens" program will be financed through a 50% capital levy spread over 30 years, plus lesser taxes. [See Vol. XI, p. 284B] . . . West Germany offered July 16 to pay world Jewish organizations 450 million marks ($107 million) for relief & rehabilitation of Jews persecuted by the Nazi regime, and to make 50 million marks available for aid to non-professing Jews victimized by the Nazis. The aid would be symbolic compensation for seized property of Jews whose heirs no longer exist. It would be in addition to $715 million in Jewish reparations offered Israel. [See p. 196A]

West Germany asked the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg July 21 to consider the French-German dispute over alleged "violation of democratic rights in the Saar" at the Council's September session. The Saar Govt. refused July 12 to let 2 new pro-German political parties (Saar Christian Dem. Union, German Social Dem. Party) function there unless they pledged adherence to Saar independence and its integration with the French economy. [See p. 94F] . . . Public meetings & publications of the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party were banned provisionally by the West German Constitutional Court in Bonn July 15. The Bonn Govt. sued to have the party outlawed as unconstitutional. [See pp. 214K-L, 94J-K] . . . Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's application for a license to form a private banking firm was denied by the Hamburg Senate July 16. Schacht said July 18 he had declined invitations to serve as economic adviser to the Iranian & Egyptian Govts. [See Vol. XI, p. 358A] . . . The U.S. & West Germany signed an agreement July 18 for annual educational exchange of 200-250 students, professors & research scholars on each side under the U.S. Fulbright Act. [See p. 190H]

Spain. A Spanish Army reorganization order, announced July 17 by Gen. Francisco Franco, reduced by 2 years the age limits for field officers & non-commissioned officers. It also provided for transfer of many officers to army administration or civilian jobs. Franco said large numbers of officers no longer were needed in military posts. [See pp. 214P, 90J]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio. 35,000 children were inoculated in Houston, Tex. July 2-12—half with gamma globulin, a blood derivative, half with a similarly-colored gelatin—in a $500,000 project of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to see whether the blood fraction prevents paralysis from poliomyelitis. Texas has been the worst sufferer in a nationwide polio wave that brought new U.S. cases up to a record 3,683 during the first half of 1952 (U.S. Public Health Service report July 3). Iowa, California, Louisiana, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Wisconsin & Utah were also hard hit. Gamma globulin tests were started on Sioux City, Ia. children July 21. The treatment had been tested on 5,768 Utah children last summer. Dr. William M. Hammon of the U. of Pittsburgh was in charge of the experiments. [See pp. 159C, 139B, 131P]

WINNERS OF AWARDS

Aviation. Harmon Intl. Aviation Awards July 4 for world's outstanding achievements during 1952: Aviatrix—Jacqueline Auriol, daughter-in-law of French President, for setting a women's intl. jet speed record of 509 mph.; aviator—Capt. Charles F. Blair Jr., Pan American World Airways pilot, first to fly a single-engine fighter nonstop across the North Pole from Europe to North America [see Vol. XI, p. 176G]; aeronaut (pilot of lighter-than-air craft)—Lt. Carl S. Seiberlich, U.S. Navy, for developing a technique for underwater towing by airships. [See Vol. XI, p. 223L]

Chemistry. American Chemical Society's William Gibbs Medal May 23: Dr. William C. Rose, U. of Illinois biochemist, for measuring amino acid requirements of men & animals, other work in nutrition. . . . Chemical Industry Medal for 1952 (from American section of Society of Chemical Industry) June 24: Crawford H. Greenewalt, pres. of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for "conspicuous services to applied chemistry." [See p. 115P]

Civil Liberties. First annual Author's Guild Richard E. Lauterbach award of $1,000, June 26: to Justice William O. Douglas for the "most substantial contribution to the cause of civil liberties." [See p. 163A]

Drama. Donaldson Awards, June 16, for 1951-52 season: Best play—"The Shrike" by Joseph Kramm; best musical—"Pal Joey"; best actor & director—José Ferrer for "The Shrike"; best actress—Julie Harris for "I Am a Camera"; best musical actor—Phil Silvers for "Top Banana"; best musical actress—Vivienne Segal for "Pal Joey." [See p. 115P]

Freedom House. Freedom Awards for 1952, announced June 22: to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, ex-Supreme UN Commander in Korea & Allied Commander in Japan, and Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard U. pres.; presentations scheduled Oct. 5 in N.Y. [See pp. 222L, 131D; Vol. XI, 325H]

Geography. American Geographical Society medals, May 20: James M. Wordie, pres. of Royal Geographical Society; Dr. George B. Cressey of Syracuse U.; Dr. Robert Almagia of U. of Rome; Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, pres. of Natl. Geographic Society; Dr. Delgado de Carvalho, U. of Brazil; all for "superior contributions to the field of geography." [See Vol. XI, 271C-D]

Journalism. Nieman Foundation Awards "to promote & elevate standards of journalism in the U.S." were made June 23 to 12 U.S. & 3 foreign newspapermen for a year of study at Harvard U. in their own fields. Winners: Arthur C. Barschdorf, Hammond (Ind.) Times; Keyes Beech, Chicago Daily News; Robert B. Frazier, Eugene (Ore.) Register-Guard; William Gordon, Atlanta Daily World; Donald D. Janson, Milwaukee Journal; Robert E. Lee, UP, Washington; Calvin W. Wayne, Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union; Melvin Mencher, Albuquerque Journal; Watson Sims, AP, Chattanooga; William Steif, San Francisco News; John Strohmeyer, Providence (R.I.) Journal; Kenneth E.

PICASSO AN 'ENTERTAINER.' Pablo Picasso, Spanish painter who created the "peace dove" of Communist propaganda, has called himself "only a public entertainer," not "an artist in the great & ancient sense of the word," ***Quick*** magazine reported from Paris in its July 14 issue. The quotation is from a book, ***Libro Nero*** by Giovanni Papini, scheduled for publication in Rome. "I have pleased master & critic with all the changing oddities that have passed through my head, and the less they understood them, the more they admired me," Picasso was quoted as saying. [See Vol. X, pp. 374M, 74A]

Wilson, Santa Rosa (Calif.) Press Democrat; J. H. Flower, Sydney (Australia) Morning Herald; Robert F. Nielsen, Toronto Star; Ross C. Sayers, Auckland (N.Z.) Star. [See p. 147P]

Medicine. Natl. Tuberculosis Foundation's 1952 Trudeau Medal May 28: Dr. J. Burns Amberson of Bellevue Hosp., New York, for the "most meritorious contribution on the cause, prevention or treatment of tuberculosis." . . . Lasker Medical Journalism awards of $500 June 8: INS columnist Bob Considine for a series on cancer; Albert Q. Maisel for a Life article on mental institutions. A special citation went to Selig Greenberg of the Providence (R.I.) Journal & Evening Bulletin for a series on American Medical education. [See p. 163A; Vol. XI, 167F-G]

NEW BOOKS

THE COMANCHES, Lords of the South Plains, by Ernest Wallace & E. Adamson Hoebel. Study of hunting & fighting Indians who lived in Texas, Kansas & Colorado. No. 34 in Civilization of the American Indian Series. June 23. (U. of Okla. Press, 381 pp., $5)†

CHALLENGE & RESPONSE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, by Hedley V. Cooke. Historical, religious, social picture of middle eastern countries by ex-U.S. Consul in Turkey & Palestine. July 23. (Harper, 366 pp., $4)†

EPITAPH OF A SMALL WINNER, by Machado de Assis. Translation from the Portuguese by William L. Grossman of 19th century Brazilian love story. July 14. (Hermitage House, 223 pp., $3.50)*

MEETINGHOUSE HILL, 1630-1783, by Ola Elizabeth Winslow. Growth of democracy in pre-Revolutionary War New England through evolution of religious meetinghouse. July 8. (Macmillan, 344 pp., $4)†

STRANGERS & AFRAID, by Thomas Sterling. A first novel about social reformer who discovers he really knows nothing about brotherhood of man. July 22. (Simon & Schuster, 275 pp., $3.50)*

A WHITE BOAT FROM ENGLAND, by George Millar. Adventures of author & wife on sailing trip to Britanny, Spain & Africa. July 21. (Knopf, 355 pp., $4.50)†

WILLIAM FAULKNER: A Critical Study, by Irving Howe. Interpretation of Nobel Prize winning novelist. July 14. (Random House, 203 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER

I AM A CAMERA closed July 12 (262 performances). [See Vol. XI, p. 383A]
PAINT YOUR WAGON closed July 19 (289 performances). [See Vol. XI, 367K]

OBITUARIES

Frederick George Anderson, 79, Canadian-born tennis star pre-World War I, stock & insurance broker; July 15 in New Orleans.

Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, 79, Amer. Pharmacopoeial Convention ex-pres., Columbia U. prof.; July 21 in New York.

Dr. Carl Beck, 88, Austrian-born surgeon who specialized in treating crippled hands & arms, founder of St. Anthony's (Chicago) & North Chicago hospitals; July 21 in Sayre, Pa.

Sir Hugh William Bell Cairns, 56, Australian-born brain surgeon; July 18 in Oxford, Eng.

José Rodriguez Cerna, 68, Guatemalan lawyer, newspaperman & author; July 20 in Guatemala City.

Emma Guy Cromwell, Secy. of State & State Treas. of Kentucky in 1920s; July 19 in Frankfort, Ky. She was in her 80s.

Homer Curran, 67, West Coast theatrical producer & theater owner; July 18 in Los Angeles.

Sir William Erskine, 80, first British Amb. to Poland, ex-Min. to Cuba & Bulgaria; July 17 in Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

Lord Hamilton, 79, British horse racing leader; June 22 in Lanarkshire, Eng.

Beatrice Herford Hayward, 84, British-born monologist, author & actress; July 18 in Little Compton, R.I.

Elly Heuss-Knapp, 71, wife of West German Pres. Theodor Heuss; July 19 in Bonn, Germany.

Gladys Hoan, 51, Wisconsin Dem. Natl. Committeewoman, wife of ex-Milwaukee mayor Danl. W. Hoan; July 16, Milwaukee.

Sisley Huddleston, 69, British expatriate writer, Paris correspondent of *London Times* & *Christian Science Monitor*; reported July 17 in St. Pierre D'Autils, France.

Leslie O. Johnson, 59, Gloucester, Mass. school supt., ex-pres. of Natl. Education Assn.; July 22 in Jackman, Me.

Pedro Lascurain, 94, ex-Mexican Min. of Forgn. Affairs; Mexican Pres. for 45 mins. in 1913 during changeover from Francisco Madero to Victoriano Huerta regime; July 21, Mexico City.

Maj. Gen. Nikolai Leporsky, 76, head of hospital therapy faculty at Soviet Naval Academy; death announced June 17, Moscow.

Nicholas Lorang, 71, Alsatian-born Hotel Astor (N.Y.) head waiter for 43 years; July 20 in Binghamton, N.Y.

Prof. Ferdinand Lot, 86, French historian & author specializing in Middle Ages; July 20 in Paris from effects of auto accident injuries suffered last year.

John C. Mackay, 84, reporter who launched the Loch Ness "monster" legend; July 16 in Inverness, Scotland.

Clara Lipman Mann, retired actress-playwright; June 22, N.Y.

William Greene Pearce, 93, retired American Brake Shoe Co. president & chairman; July 15 in Falmouth, Mass.

Charles Plisnier, 56, Belgian novelist, winner of 1937 Goncourt Prize for *Faux Passeports* (False Passports), literary critic for Paris newspaper *Combat*; July 17 in Brussels.

Isaie Schwartz, 76, Grand Rabbi of France, World War I chaplain, Legion of Honor officer; July 21 in Paris.

Frank Jacob Sensenbrenner, 87, retired head of Kimberly-Clark paper manufacturing firm which he joined as bookkeeper, pres. of U. of Wis. Board of Regents; July 22 in Neenah, Wis.

Rev. Dr. Frederick Herbert Sill, 78, Protestant Episcopal priest, founder & ex-headmaster of Kent School; July 17 in Kent, Conn.

Doc Waddell (William Shackleford Andres), 89, troupe minister ("Bishop of the Big Top") & publicity agent for Barnum & Bailey, Ringling & other major circuses; July 15 in Columbus, O.

Charles Warburton, 64, English actor formerly with Old Vic, pioneer "soap opera" director for U.S. radio networks; July 19 in Flushing, N.Y. of heart attack.

SPORTS

Boxing. European heavyweight title, in Dortmund, Germany: retained July 20 by Heinz Neuhaus of Germany by a first-round knockout over Hein Ten Hoff. [See Vol. XI, p. 312G]

Golf. Canadian Open in Winnipeg: won July 19 by Johnny Palmer of Badin, N.C., for $3,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 224K]

Horse Racing. $150,450 Arlington Park Classic in Chicago July 19: won by Calumet Farm's Mark-Ye-Well, Eddie Arcaro up, for $105,375. This was the richest race ever run for 3-year-olds. [See Vol. XI, p. 240J] . . . $54,750 Sunset Handicap in Inglewood, Calif. July 19: won by Yolo Stable's Great Circle, Reginald Heather up, for $31,700. [See Vol. XI, p. 240J] . . . $77,420 King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot, Eng. July 19: won by Aga Khan's Tulyar, Charles Smirke up, for $67,425, making Tulyar the greatest money winner in British racing history (total earnings: $170,231). [See p. 180F]

Marksmanship. World shooting championships in Oslo: (July 10) center-fire pistol titles—(team) U.S. with record 2,304 points, (individual) H. W. Reeves of Detroit with record 579 points; small-bore prone rifle—(team) Switzerland, (individual) Arthur Charles Jackson of Flushing, N.Y.; (July 12) "English match" titles—(team) U.S., (individual) Jackson with record 596 points; skeets—Col. C. T. Edwinson, USAAF, Austin, Tex.; (July 15) silhouette pistol shooting—(team) U.S. with record 2,304 points, (individual) Huelet Leo Benner of Fort Kobbe, Panama C.Z. with record 582 points; clay pigeon shoot (July 15-16)—(team) Sweden, (individual) Pablo Juan Grossi of Argentina; (July 16) service rifle shoot—Ottar Dahl of Norway. [See p. 92L; Vol. IX, 276C]

MISCELLANEOUS

California Quake. 12 persons were killed & hundreds injured by an earthquake centering on Tehachapi, Calif. July 21. California's most violent tremor since the 1906 San Francisco quake, it destroyed or damaged 150 Tehachapi homes, was felt over a 100,000-sq.-mi. area from San Francisco to San Diego, Las Vegas to Phoenix. Worst effects were in unpopulated areas. (9 people died in a quake in central Japan July 18.) [See p. 76H]

Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.), at its 88th grand lodge meeting (natl. convention) in New York July 13-17, elected Samuel Stern, 64, Fargo, N.D. clothier, as Grand Exalted Ruler July 14. The order also donated 2½ tons of leather to eastern VA Hospitals for occupational therapy.